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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Home Orchard Guide



Apricot Early Bee

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A GUIDE TO THE
SELECTION AND
CULTURE OF HOME
ORCHARD FRUIT
TREES
•

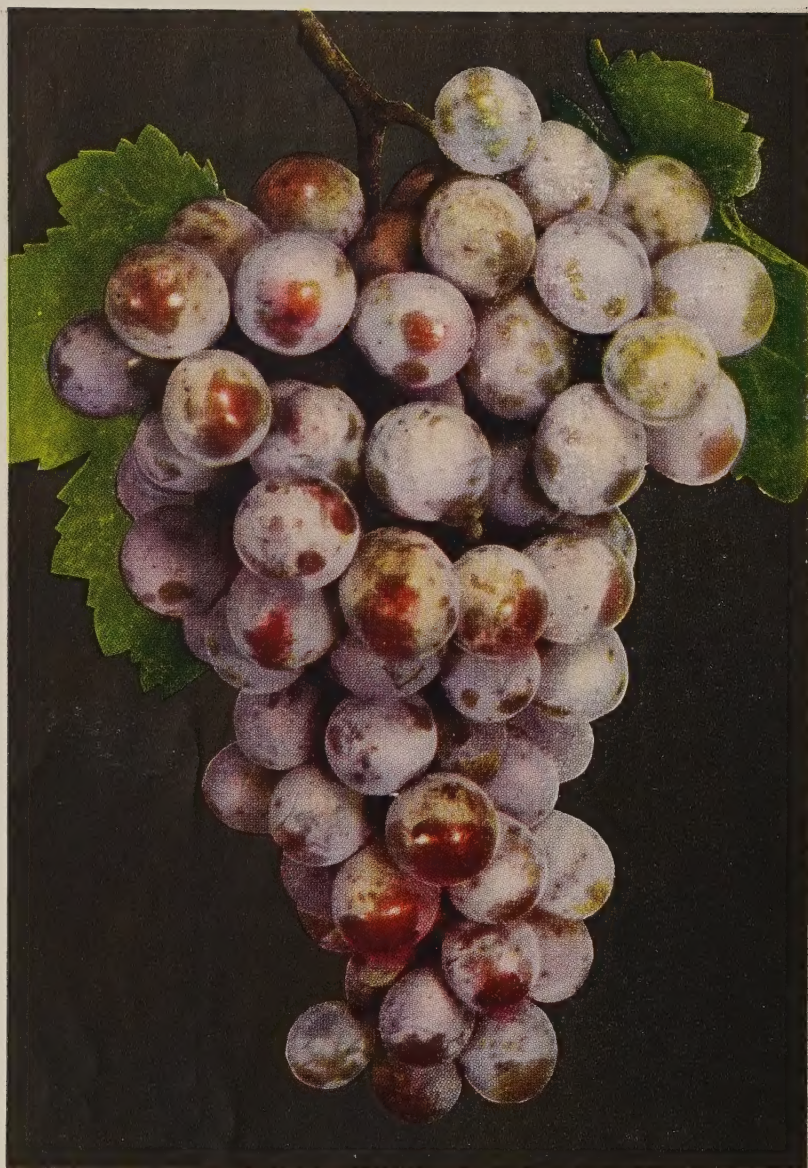


BRENTWOOD BERRY GARDENS

ARizona 9-3496

P. O. Box 14101

Los Angeles 49, California



CARDINAL GRAPE—For Description See Page 12

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Important.** Always keep tree roots moist when handling; never let them dry out. Place roots in a tub of water when they arrive at the place of planting. Trees should not soak in water over 12 hours.

2. Dig a hole large enough to accommodate tree roots without crowding. Turn the earth removed from the hole over and over to insure a uniform mixture of the fertile top soil with the subsoil. Under no circumstance should fertilizer be put into the hole or mixed with the earth to be placed in the hole. Direct contact between the roots and fertilizer is a common cause of root burn and the consequent death of the tree.

3. If the tree has not been pruned for planting at time of purchase, cut the top back to 30 inches above the bud union and cut off all except three well spaced branches on the 30-inch trunk. This pruning will compensate for the loss of roots which the tree suffered when dug and its ensuing growth will be more vigorous

than if the pruning had not been done. Prune off all broken roots.

4. Set the tree in the hole to such a depth that the bud union is flush with, or just above, the ground level. Fill the hole with soil mixture; firm the soil, but do not tamp, after the hole has been filled.

5. Form a shallow basin at least three feet across around the tree and fill several times with water so that the soil will settle around the roots. If necessary, after the earth has settled about the tree, add more soil so that the tree will not be left sitting in a partially filled hole.

6. To prevent sunburn, the newly planted tree should be painted with a coat of whitewash, or enclosed by tree protectors.

7. Proper spacing of fruit trees in the family orchard will vary according to the space available. Where space is limited, fruit trees can be planted as close as 12 feet apart and still produce good bearing trees.

THIS CATALOG is published for the home orchard planter. We have endeavored to present a brief and accurate description of each variety with no attempt being made to sell or glorify any variety of fruit. Primarily, this catalog is to help the home gardener select and plant the varieties of trees and vines best suited to his needs and desires.

Since the California climate is so conducive to out-door living, it is a wise gardener who adds to his out-of-doors pleasure by including a planting of fruit trees and vines in his yard. Fruit trees may be incorporated into an ornamental planting where they will provide an abundance of Spring blossoms, shade and fruit. Grape vines may be trained over arbors or fences or staked upright as a tall, informal background border. Rarely can beauty and utility be so easily and neatly combined.

Where room permits, a small orchard planted to the family's choice of varieties will provide whatever fruit the family needs for canning or for eating out of hand. Even a few trees will return an almost unbelievable quantity of fruit a few years after planting.

Too, the garden-minded members of any family will take immeasurable pride in a hobby of growing fruit varieties best adapted to their locality. Fruit trees are indeed a source of satisfaction to the eye, tongue and soul.

A note of explanation about the brand "TREES OF FORTUNE" used throughout this catalog. Del Rancho Fortuna is a wholesale grower of high quality Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Grape Vines. It is through their efforts that this catalog is made available to the Retail Nurseries.

Del Rancho Fortuna consists of 560 acres of the finest growing soil in Kern County, located in the lower portion of the San Joaquin Valley. The San Joaquin Valley is world renowned for its production of all types of fruit, citrus and grapes.

For first hand observation and information, Del Rancho Fortuna's test orchard contains all varieties listed in this book. This orchard is available for observation to all Nurserymen.

Del Rancho is strictly a wholesale Nursery and does not solicit or sell to the retail trade.

In purchasing trees, please contact the Nursery whose name appears on the front of this catalog.

Mail Order Service

It is impossible for the retail nurseryman to carry all varieties listed in this catalog. However, they are available to him through our special Mail Order Service. If your local nurseryman does not have the variety you need, please ask him to have the tree desired shipped through this service.



Peaches, Freestone

Alexander Early June
The fruit has red-blushed skin. Greenish white flesh, extremely juicy. Semi-freestone.

Anderson Mid-October
Yellow freestone with red blush. Flesh is of firm texture with rich flavor and has excellent keeping quality. Probably the latest freestone.

Australian Saucer Earl July
This peach is distinctive because of its flattened appearance. Flesh is white and sweet; the pit is small. It is especially adapted to Southern California regions.

Babcock Early July
Fruit is small to medium, beautiful in appearance, with bright red, fuzzless cheek. The white flesh is sweet and juicy and of excellent quality. This peach was developed especially for Southern California.

Brigg's Red May Early June
An early variety, very similar to the Alexander. The red-blushed fruit is of medium size. Partially free, the flesh is white, juicy and sweet.

Curry Seedling Late August
The fruit is a large, yellow freestone, ripening between J. H. Hale and Salway.

Early Crawford Mid-July
This old standard variety has been replaced with the Kim Elberta.

Elberta Late July
The Elberta peach is the standard by which all other peaches are judged. The fruit is large, golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red, with firm, richly flavored flesh. It has the reputation of being the world's most widely-known peach.

The Home Favorite



PEACH
J. H. HALE

Fay Elberta Late July
Very similar to the regular Elberta except for its smaller pit and slightly later ripening date. In northern California, this variety is highly prized as a canning freestone.

Golden East Early July
A large, oval, firm, yellow-fleshed freestone peach. Highly colored reddish skin. This new variety was originated at the New Jersey Experimental Station.

Golden Jubilee Late June-Early July
The fruit, medium to large in size, has a somewhat elongated shape. A finely flavored, yellow freestone with attractive color and fine texture.

Halehaven Early July
A large yellow freestone with firm, fine-flavored flesh. It takes on a high red color several days before ripening. When allowed to ripen fully upon the tree, it is of excellent flavor.

J. H. Hale Mid-July
This large, popular freestone is round in shape, yellow, blushed with red, and almost fuzzless. The firm, yellow flesh is of fine quality and red at the pit. One of the largest peaches grown.

Kim Elberta Early July
This early Elberta has all the fine qualities of the regular Elberta. A complete freestone, it ripens about one month ahead of its parent. One of the leading shipping peaches of California.

Krummel Late September
This late freestone is lemon-yellow in color, blushed with carmine. The yellow flesh shows red at the pit.

Lowell August
This old variety has been used extensively for drying, shipping fresh and canning. The fruit is large, almost perfectly round. Flesh is clear yellow to the pit.

Mayflower Late May-June
This early fruit, the first to ripen, is of medium size. A greenish white with red blush. The white flesh is juicy, tender and partially free.

Miller's Late October-November
A fine, large, yellow freestone of fair quality. A heavy bearer, it ripens after most peaches are gone.

Muir August
It is recognized as the finest drying peach in the State. The fruit is extra large, clear yellow to the pit, with sweet flesh. Very dry and mealy.

Redhaven Mid-June
This early peach is brilliant red with creamy yellow background. The smooth skin is almost fuzzless. The fruit, which reddens before it is fully ripe, is almost completely red at maturity. New to the Pacific Coast, it was originated at the Michigan Experimental Station.

Rio Oso Gem Late August
A large freestone, round in shape, yellow, with brilliant orange-red blush. The flesh is yellow, firm and of fine flavor. (Plant Patent No. 84.)

Salway September
A large, yellow, crimson-cheeked peach with very juicy, rich, yellow flesh.

Strawberry Free July
An especially good white-fleshed freestone. The skin is marbled with deep red. Sweet flesh, very tender and juicy.

Triumph June
This downy skinned peach is almost covered with red. The bright yellow flesh adheres to the pit until fully ripened. Excellent flavor.



PEACH, ELBERTA

LEAF CURL

Leaf-curl is one of the commonest home orchard ailments. It is characterized by a puckering and deformation of the leaves. As a precaution, all stone fruits should be sprayed with a Bordeaux mixture just before the buds begin opening in the Spring. Bordeaux powder and directions for its application may be obtained at any nursery or garden supply store.

CARE OF TREES AFTER PLANTING

1. Frequent and thorough filling of at least a 3-foot basin about each tree is the most satisfactory way for supplying the tree with adequate water. Sprinkling will not penetrate the earth far enough to reach the deep burrowing roots and is all but a complete waste of time and water.

2. All fruit trees which lose their leaves can be pruned just as soon as they are bare. (This does not apply to flowering fruit trees, which should be pruned immediately after they flower.) Each variety has its own special pruning requirements, but all trees will benefit by having no branch closer than 18 inches to its nearest neighbor. All criss-cross branches must be removed to prevent rubbing injury.

Cling Peaches

"Cling" means that the flesh adheres to the pit and does not part freely. All Clings have a firm textured flesh and retain their shape when removed from container after canning. The following is a list of Home Orchard varieties ideal for home canning.

Indian Blood Cling August
Fruit medium sized. Flesh deep red, color extending through the skin to show a dull red blush.

Orange Cling August
One of the largest of the home canning peaches. Flesh yellow with fine texture and flavor.

Palora Early August
Fruit attains large size and possesses a clear, yellow, fine-grained flesh. Ideal early mid-summer Cling.

Peak Early August
Identical to Palora, ripening only a few days later.

Phillips Cling September
A fine, late, large, clear yellow fruit with fine-grained flesh of good flavor.

Red Bird Mid-June
Fruit medium sized, white, with a beautiful red blush. Flesh white, very firm.

Sims August
Medium large, golden yellow outside and in. Flesh clear yellow to the pit. Excellent for Southern California planting.

Strawberry Cling Late August
Fruit medium in size. White with red blush. Flesh white suffused with pink shading to red at the pit.

White Heath September
Fruit is large, beautifully blushed and fragrant. Flesh creamy white, fine-grained. Exquisite flavor.

The following list of Commercial Canning Clings are all almost identical in color, size and shape. They are all yellow in color and the size depends almost entirely upon the thinning of each tree. The most important difference is the date of ripening. We are listing opposite each name, a number showing sequence of ripening. The first to ripen is numbered "1"; second to ripen is numbered "2", etc.

Andora	5	Guame	6
Carolyn	7	Halford	8
Corona	10	Palora	3
Cortez	2	Peak	4
Fortuna	1	Stuart	9

Nectarines

The Nectarine, a bud sport of the Peach, is not a cross between the Peach and some other fruit. The tree is identical to the Peach tree and its climatic and cultural requirements are the same. The fruit has a fuzzless skin and its distinctive and delicious flavor makes it popular and much sought after wherever it is known.

Goldmine Early August
This large fruit has a red and creamy-green skin. The flesh is white with some red at the pit, which is perfectly free. A vigorous, good producing tree.

Gower July
The fruit is pale green with deep red blush. Flesh is white, has a good flavor and parts freely from the pit.

John Rivers Mid-June
It is the earliest nectarine to ripen. Is of medium size and highly crimson on the exposed cheek. It has greenish-white, tender, juicy flesh and though practically a freestone, has a tendency to cling somewhat to the pit.

New White July
An old, familiar variety with excellent eating quality. Clear white flesh with light greenish skin touched with red.

QUETTA Early August
Fruit is extra large, highly blushed and under favorable conditions almost solid red in color. The flesh is white, firm, meaty and juicy. Clingstone, red at the pit.

STANWICK Late August
Green-skinned and red or purple blushed. White, well-flavored flesh with rather large freestone pit.

Any variety in this catalog not in stock may be obtained by mail from Jan. 1 to March 31. Ask the salesman.



NECTARINE, GOLDMINE

Apricots

To enjoy the mellow golden goodness of the Apricot to the fullest extent, you should pick the fully ripened fruit from your own tree. From the delicious fresh fruit or the delectable preserves they make, you obtain a new taste thrill. The Apricot adapts itself to a wide range of climatic conditions and bears well from San Diego to the Oregon line. The handsome, deep green foliage of the Apricot tree makes it ideal for the small back yard.

Blenheim Mid-June
Orange skin, often with red cheek. The fine-grained flesh is deep orange; used for canning, drying and shipping.

Early Bee Early June
Well colored orange skin; flesh orange, rich and sweet. Fruit is medium to large in size. Ripens two weeks ahead of Royal. (Patent applied for.)

Moorpark Early June
Skin is deep orange with red blush; orange flesh. Fruit is very large.

Newcastle Early June
First apricot to ripen; very small fruit; orange-yellow skin and flesh.

Perfection Mid-June
Very deep orange skin; fine-grained flesh; large fruit.

Riland Mid-June
Skin is flame-red, shading to orange; deep yellow, or apricot yellow, flesh. Medium to large in size with small, freestone pit. (Pat. No. 74.)

Routier's Peach Mid-June
Fruit is very large in size with well colored orange skin. Flesh is juicy, rich and of fine flavor.

Royal Mid-June
Skin is orange-yellow in color, often with red blush. Flesh is deep orange, rich and sweet. Medium to large in size and rounded in shape.

Tilton Early July
Skin is orange to light yellow in color, often blushed; and has deep apricot colored flesh. The fruit is large, oval in shape, having a flattened appearance. An ideal apricot for canning.



ROYAL APRICOT

Pears

The Pear, along with the Grape, Olive and Fig, was first introduced by the Mission Fathers into California. Today, Pears are produced commercially as one of California's most important fruits. Since California Pears are famous throughout the Nation, everyone should enjoy this delicious fruit in his own back yard.

Anjou October-November
Fruit is large with short stem and thick neck. Greenish yellow, partly russeted and often shaded with crimson. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, of fine flavor.

Bartlett July-August
The most popular of all pear varieties. Large, smooth, with clear yellow color, often blushed with red. Flesh melting, juicy and of excellent quality. Pollinizer: Winter Nelis.

Beurre Bosc September-October
Large, long-necked, tapering pear with a green skin and a brown to golden russet. White, highly flavored, buttery flesh.

Beurre Hardy August-September
Fruit large with stem on one side, rather oblong in shape with clear green skin covered with a light brown russet. Flesh is tender with a rich, slightly acid flavor.

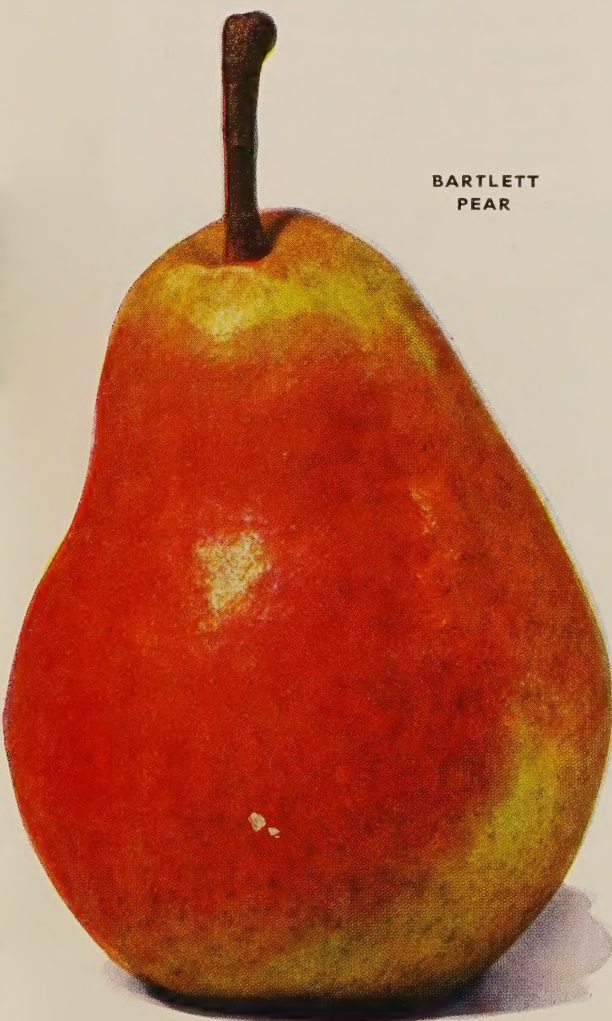
Comice October
Large, roundish, with uneven sides and a thick, short stem. It is greenish yellow to yellow, shaded with crimson and marked with russet spots. Flesh is fine grained, highly aromatic and extremely delicious. Keeps well.

Lawson August
Medium to large; bright yellow blushed with crimson. Flesh fine-grained, juicy, rich and sweet.

Seckel August
Summer fruit, ripening during late summer. Yellowish-brown with red cheek. Flesh is exceptionally fine-grained, sweet and buttery.

Winter Bartlett November-December
Similar to Bartlett in shape, color and has the same exquisite flavor, but is smaller and ripens much later.

Winter Nelis November-December
Fruit of medium size, roundish, with a green surface. Mostly covered with russet. The flesh is yellowish white, finely grained and sweet. This pear is one of the latest to ripen. Recommended as pollinizer for Bartlett.



BARTLETT PEAR



SATSUMA PLUM

Plums--Prunes

Plums do well over a very wide range. They are planted in practically every county where stone fruits are grown. They are used extensively for eating fresh, jams, canning, and juices. By careful selection, home planters can have fresh plums from early Summer until late Fall. If you have a sweet tooth and like jams and jellies be sure to plant a plum tree in your back yard.

Prunes are plums with a higher than average sugar content which allows them to dry without spoiling at the pit. Commercially, they are used almost entirely for drying, but are delicious for eating fresh and for canning. If you have never eaten a delicious tree-ripened prune, you have a delightful surprise in store for you.

Prunus Simonii

July

Fruit is rather flat, has a deep suture and maroon-red skin. The yellow flesh has an almond-like, astringent flavor.

Santa Rose (Japanese)

Mid-June

Skin is purplish-crimson in color with lots of bloom. Flesh is amber with red veins. California's leading commercial plum.

Plums

Beauty (Japanese)

Early June

This is the first plum to ripen. It has crimson skin with amber to crimson flesh. The fruit is heart-shaped and of good flavor.

Becky Smith (Japanese)

Mid-July

Skin is reddish-gold in color with amber flesh. Fruit is good sized, roundish, and hangs on the tree well.

Climax (Japanese)

Mid-June

Fruit is large, heart-shaped, cherry-red, with sweet, juicy flesh.

Damson (European)

August

Fruit is small, dark purple, with heavy bloom. This dark plum is used extensively for making jam and jelly.

Duarte (Japanese)

Mid-July

Fruit is large, heart-shaped with a red skin and deep blood-red flesh. Very sweet and of good quality.

Grand Duke (European)

September

This late plum is very dark purple in color, covered with a blue bloom. Flesh is very sweet and rich.

Green Gage (European)

July

Fruit is of medium size with a greenish-yellow flesh and skin.

Kelsey (Japanese)

Late August

Fruit is large, heart-shaped with a pointed apex. Skin is greenish with a red blush. The fruit hangs on the tree well and can be picked over a long period.

Late Santa Rosa (Jap.)

Late July-August

Identical in color and shape to regular Santa Rosa, ripening approximately one month later. The fruit hangs on the tree well and can be picked over a long period.

President (European)

Early August

Fruit is large, oval in shape, very dark purple in color, good in texture and flavor. Very attractive and of good quality.

Satsuma (Japanese)

August

The fruit has a mottled, purplish-red skin with dark blood-red flesh. It is rather large, nearly round, and has a distinctive flavor.

Tragedy (European)

Mid-July

Earliest of the European plums. Large, dark blue, oval in shape and has very sweet yellowish-green flesh.

Wickson (Japanese)

Early July

The fruit is large and heart-shaped with yellow skin overlaid with whitish bloom, ripens to yellowish-red. Flesh is bright yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor.



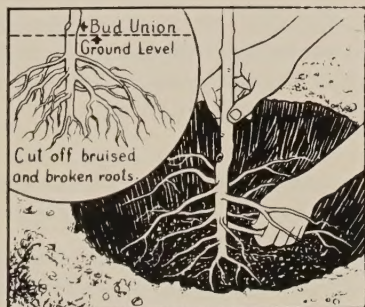
PRESIDENT PLUM



QUALITY TREES FOR
HOME ORCHARDS

Prunes

- Burton** Late August-September
Fruit extra large in size. Especially good for fancy packing. Very sweet and of good quality.
- Coates 1418** August-September (XX, French, Cox, Date, Saratoga.) The prune of many names. It is very similar to French in color and shape, but is larger in size.
- Early Italian** Late August
Fruit is very large in size. Identical to the regular Italian but it ripens 10 days earlier.
- French Improved** August-September
Fruit is medium in size with dark blue, tender skin. Flesh is rich and sugary, of fine texture. California's leading drying plum.
- Imperial** August-September
One of the largest of California prunes. Reddish, or light purple color, thin skin, sweet and of high flavor. Contains more sugar than French.
- Italian** August-September
Medium to large in size, oval, tapering at both ends, blue in color, freestone. In the Northwest this prune is used extensively for canning and shipping.
- Robe de Sargent** August-September
Fruit is oval, very dark in color, with light greenish-yellow flesh; of distinctive flavor.
- Standard** August-September
A large, dark purple prune with fine-grained, juicy, sweet flesh.
- Stanley** Early September
A large prune with deep, bluish-purple skin. The greenish-yellow flesh is firm and sweet. A recent introduction to the Pacific Coast.
- Sugar** Early August
Earliest prune to ripen. The fruit is extra large, oval, dark purple, with yellow flesh; tender and rich in sugar.



Apples

Apples are mostly produced in the Mountains and Coastal areas. However, certain varieties, as listed below, do quite well in the Interior Valleys. Apple trees in your own back yard will greatly repay you for the care you give them. Besides the fruit, you will greatly enjoy the masses of fragrant blossoms produced in the early Spring.

Double Red Delicious

October-November
The skin is of a deeper red than the Red Delicious; crisp, fine-grained flesh.

Gravenstein July-August
Large in size, skin is greenish-yellow, freely marked with light and dark red stripes when mature. Flesh is whitish-yellow, tender, crisp, with a delightful distinctive aroma.

Jonathan

September-October
Fruit medium sized, bright red, sometimes reddish-brown. Creamy flesh of excellent flavor.

Mammoth Black Twig October-November
Extra large in size; round; skin smooth yellowish, covered with deep red. Flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid, aromatic and fine-flavored.

Red Astrachan

July
Large, roundish, deep crimson. The flesh is juicy though rather acid. An early and abundant bearer. Does well in Interior Valleys.

Red Delicious

October-November
A large, dark red apple with crisp, fine-grained flesh of excellent quality and flavor. All Delicious apples are identified by the five points on the blossom end of the fruit. These points are commercially called "Sheep Nose".

Red June

July
Fruit is of medium size, red suffused with yellow. Flesh white, tender and slightly subacid. Does well in Interior Valleys.

Staymen Winesap November-December
Fruit large, round, yellow, well covered with dark red. Flesh greenish-yellow, firm and quite tart.

White Astrachan

July
Quite large, roundish, very smooth and nearly white. Flesh highly acid, making it one of the best of the cooking apples. Does well in Interior Valleys.

White Winter Pearmain

Oct.-Nov.
Fruit oblong, rather large with pale yellow skin overlaid with pink blush. Russet dots all over. Yellow flesh, fine-grained, tender and juicy.



DELICIOUS APPLE

Winter Banana

October-November
Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson. Flesh fine-grained with a very rich, subacid flavor.

Yellow Bellflower

September-October
Fruits large, oblong and ribbed. Skin yellow, touched with green. Has a pink blush. Flesh white, firm, tender and juicy. Very aromatic.

Yellow Delicious

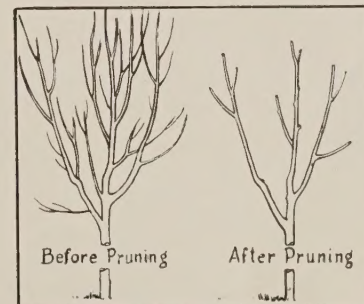
September
Fruit golden yellow. Flesh very firm and crisp. Excellent keeper.

Yellow Newton Pippin

December
Large, yellow with brownish red cheek. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy with a rich high flavor. Excellent either cooked or fresh.

Yellow Transparent

July-August
Medium sized; clear yellow skin. White flesh. Slightly acid flavor. The tree is very hearty and somewhat of a dwarf grower.



Introducing . . .

New Fruits for Home

These new peaches are the result of 20 years of effort on the part of Grant Merrill to produce peaches of exceptional flavor and color and ripening throughout the entire season.

None of the varieties is recommended for commercial shipping since the qualities that make for a good shipping peach generally detract from the delicious flavor and tender, juicy flesh desired in a peach that is to be eaten tree-ripe on the home table.

Planting all 12 of these varieties will assure you of peaches on your table from the first of the season to the last.

NEW MERRILL PEACHES

Merrill Brilliant

Brilliant red peach of superb flavor. White fleshed cling. Ripens in early June. This peach is so beautiful that anyone would be proud to show or ship to friends. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Delicious

In the originator's opinion, this is the finest flavored yellow fleshed peach for home freezing. Semi-freestone, it ripens in mid-June. This should be in every home orchard. Darker stripes are a unique feature of this fruit. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Surprise

A delicious and beautiful peach of the Elberta type. Yellow semi-freestone. Ripens in late June. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Gold Rush

This peach is the result of a cross between Elberta and J. H. Hale and combines the fine qualities of these two peaches. A delicious yellow freestone, ripens earlier than either parent. Early July. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Dandy

A beautiful peach with Crawford-like flavor makes this one of the finest yellow freestone peaches for the home orchard. The flesh is firm enough to ship to friends and the trees set moderately so that large fruits without thinning are the rule. Mid-July. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill 49'er

Another yellow freestone peach resulting from a cross of the two popular peaches — Elberta and J. H. Hale — and combining the finest qualities of each. It ripens just ahead of the Elberta in late July. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Necta-heath

A desirable white fleshed clingstone peach. Like the White Heath but larger and more beautifully colored and combines its excellent flavor with that of the nectarine. It holds its fruit until fully ripe. Early August. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Yellow King

A delicious yellow freestone peach combining the finest qualities of its parents — J. H. Hale and Elberta — but ripening after both. Mid-August. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Schooldays

Yellow freestone ripening as school vacation ends and school begins. An Elberta-J. H. Hale cross. Retail \$1.75 each.



MERRILL DELICIOUS (Pat. Applied for)



MERRILL NECTA-HEATH (Pat. Applied for)

ne Planting



Merrill Home Canner

A yellow fleshed canning "cling". Combines the firmness of the cling peach with the delicious flavor of the freestone. Early September. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Late Gold

One of the finest peaches with which to extend the peach season. It is a fine eating peach of the Elberta type and flavor. A yellow freestone, it is not dry and mealy as are most late peaches. Mid-September. Retail \$1.75 each.

Merrill Late Canner

For those who prefer canning when the weather is cooler, this yellow cling is just the thing. Elberta flavor combined with fine canning qualities. Late September. Retail \$1.75 each.

Any Fruit Trees on This Page Available on Our Mail-Order Service, January 1, Through March 31.

ARMSTRONG Patented FRUIT TREES

Especially Selected for Southern California

Reeves Apricot (Pat. 693)

Large, round, orange-yellow fruits with attractive rosy blush. Beautiful and delicious, with full flavor and tempting flesh. The fruit ripens early, several weeks ahead of the Royal.

Mariposa Plum (Pat. 111)

One of the finest blood plums. Fruit large, purple red with lilac bloom. Sweet and juicy, it lacks any bitterness of skin. Flesh firm; keeps well. Late July. Needs pollinizer from among such excellent varieties as Satsuma or Santa Rosa. See page 6.

Golden Blush (Pat. 473)

Fast growing, heavy bearing peach ripening in August. Fruits are large with delicious full bodied flavor; beautiful golden yellow with bright red blush.

Meadow Lark (Pat. 528)

A medium sized bright yellow peach with deep red blush. Semi-freestone with juicy flesh, sweet and pleasantly flavored. Late June.

Robin (Pat. 529)

A medium sized white fleshed peach which bears enormous crops. One of the finest peaches of the early season—late May and early June. Semi-freestone.

Redwing (Pat. 621)

Brilliant red over a cream base. Flesh white and richly flavored. Retains its quality on the tree for some time, making it ideal as a home orchard peach. Early July.

Curlew (Pat. 651)

Late ripening—September and October—this is a beautiful rich deep yellow peach with attractive red blush. Flesh deep yellow with mild flavor, but sweet and juicy for a late peach.

Flamingo (Pat. 661)

Golden yellow round peach heavily marbled with red. Skin free of fuzz, brightly colored and smooth. A top quality peach bearing crops every year. Ripens in August.



MERRILL YELLOW KING (Pat. Applied for)



MERRILL BRILLIANT (Pat. Applied for)



ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES

Cherries

Cherries are the first tree fruit to ripen and there is nothing more appreciated by all the family than ripe, sweet cherries. All sweet cherries require cross-pollinization; therefore, two or more varieties should be planted together for cross-pollinization.

While the sweet cherries bear irregularly in Southern California, the sour cherries, or Pie Cherries, are entirely satisfactory and require no cross-pollinization.

Bing June
Fruit extra large, heart-shaped, deep maroon to black. It is firm with meaty flesh, luscious flavor and a smooth, glossy skin. Pollinizer: Black Tartarian.

Black Tartarian Late May
Fruit is black, of good size, and one of the finest of all in flavor. Self-fruitful, recommended as a pollinizer for all other cherries.

Lambert Late June
The latest cherry to ripen in the season. Beautiful, dark red in color, very large in size.

Royal Anne June
Fruit large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek. Flesh is firm and sweet. The leading commercial canning cherry. Pollinizer: Black Tartarian.

SOUR CHERRIES FOR PIES AND CULINARY USE

Since sour cherries do well anywhere in California, a single tree will provide an average family with all the cherries it needs to satisfy its hunger for toothsome cherry pies. Though a little too tart to eat fresh, they are ideal for canning.

English Morello June
One of the best late, red juice, sour cherries. Fruit is medium large, dark red, becoming almost black as it ripens.

Montmorency June
Fruit is large, red, with slightly acid flesh. Very tender and of good quality.

Persimmon

Practically all Persimmons grown on the Pacific Coast are native of Japan or Northern China. The tree is very ornamental in the fall when the leaves turn bright reds and rich browns and the limbs bow under burdens of waxen orange-red fruit. Persimmons are enjoyed as a salad fruit or are eaten out of hand and are ideal for table decorations during the Fall months.

Fuyu November-December
The large, flattened fruit is dark orange in color, never astringent or puckery, and may be eaten hard, like an apple, whenever sweet enough.

Hachiya November-December
Fruit very large, conical form, skin a deep reddish-orange, flesh orange in color, melting sweet and rich, usually seedless.

Crabapples

Red Siberian August
Fruit rather small, skin overspread with bright red. Flesh subacid. Fine for cider, jellies and preserves.

Transcendent September
Fruit quite large, skin golden yellow with red cheek. Flesh crisp, tender and subacid.

Yellow Siberian September
Fruit golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh juicy, subacid and of fine quality.

Quince

Quinces are popular for jelly making and for preserves. They are easily grown and do well in all districts. One or two Quince trees bear enough fruit for jelly for the average family throughout the year.

Apple or Orange Late Summer-Early Fall
Fruit is medium in size, apple-shaped, orange-yellow when ripe. Flesh is fine-grained and of high quality.

Pineapple Late Summer-Early Fall
Fruit large, smooth, globular in shape; of high quality with unsurpassed pineapple flavor.

Smyrna Late Summer-Fall
Fruit extra large in size, oblong, with lemon-colored skin. Flesh is tender, fine flavored and highly perfumed.

Pomegranate

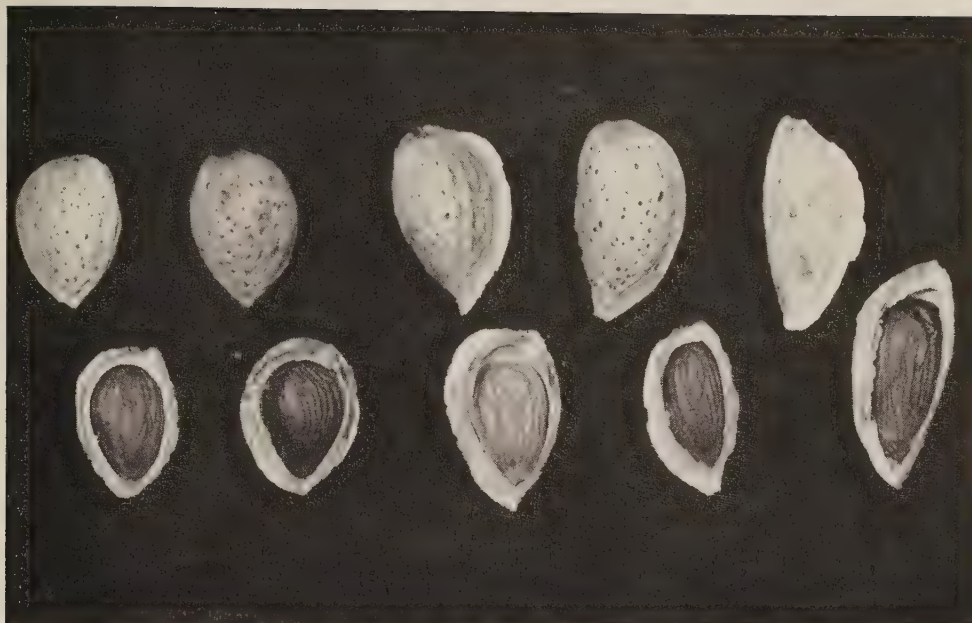
Wonderful

Fruit is large, glossy and of deep red or purple color. Flesh and juice rich crimson in color. Seeds are tender and are used in salads, punches and fancy dishes. The fruit may be eaten out of hand; the juice makes an excellent soft drink.



BING CHERRIES





ALMONDS—Picture above shows whole and halves of Almonds, left to right: **DRAKE**, **TEXAS**, **NONPAREIL**, **NE PLUS ULTRA** and **JORDANELLO**

Almonds

Almonds are first to bloom and are one of the most beautiful of flowering trees. To insure full crops, two or more varieties should be planted together for cross-pollination. After the tree has been trained to its proper form, the only pruning required will be the removal of cross branches and sucker growth.

Drake

Nuts medium sized, medium soft shelled. Almost round in shape. Plump, well-filled kernel. Pollinizers: Nonpareil and Texas.

I. X. L.

Nuts large with soft, smooth shell. Large, full kernel. Pollinizers: Texas and Nonpareil.

Jordanolo

Very long, large, soft-shelled nuts. Easily shelled. Pollinizer: Ne Plus Ultra.

Ne Plus Ultra

Large, elongated, soft-shelled nut. Sweet, highly flavored kernel. Pollinizers: Jordanolo, Nonpareil and Texas.

Nonpareil

Large, paper-shelled nuts. Large, plump, smooth kernel. The most important commercial variety. Pollinizers: Drake, Texas and Ne Plus Ultra.

Peerless

Medium sized, hard-shelled nuts. Pollinizers: Ne Plus Ultra and Jordanolo.

Texas (Mission)

Small, hard-shelled nuts. Well filled, round kernel. Tree very heavy producer. Pollinizers: Drake, Nonpareil and Ne Plus Ultra.

Walnuts

Eureka

Nuts large, oblong and of good appearance with rather thick, well-sealed, medium soft shells. This fine, large, upright tree is popular as a shade tree around homes.

Franquette

Nuts are large, handsome, rather conical in shape, with medium thin shells. The kernels are usually light in color and of the best quality. The tree is large, vigorous and the latest of all to bloom. Recommended for planting in late frost districts.

Hartley-Franquette

The nut of this variety is broader on the stem end than the original Franquette. The kernels are light in color and of very good quality. This variety is rapidly replacing its parent, Franquette. Its popularity is due to its ability to bear fruit three or four years earlier and the fruit ripens approximately three weeks before its parent.

Payne

Large nut, thin shelled, with dark kernels of good quality. The outstanding merits of this variety are its heavy production and its extreme early bearing. A few nuts are obtained the second year after planting.

Placentia Perfection

The medium sized nuts have a smooth, thin, strong shell. Kernels are dark and of fine quality. Trees bear exceptionally large crops at an early age.



Any variety in this catalog not in stock may be obtained by mail from Jan. 1 to March 31. Ask the salesman.

Pecans

Caloro

The nut is large, long and tapering; with a thin shell. The tree grows tall and slender, making a large, beautiful shade tree.

Mahan

Extra large nuts averaging 2½ inches in length with paper-thin shells. Can be cracked easily with the fingers. Kernels are full and rich flavored.

Success

Nuts large and oblong. Shell medium thin, parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of fine quality.



BROWN TURKEY FIG

Figs

Black Mission (California Black)

Fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe. Makes a good drying fig; tree grows to a very large size and bears immense crops. No pruning necessary.

Brown Turkey

Fruit exceptionally large and long, rich purple in color, becoming deeper purple as it matures. Flesh is a rich strawberry red color, juicy and fine-grained. Tree should be heavily pruned in winter to produce large figs.

Kadota

Fruit medium size, light green in color. Pulp very sweet, of good quality. Practically seedless. California's leading canning and preserving fig.

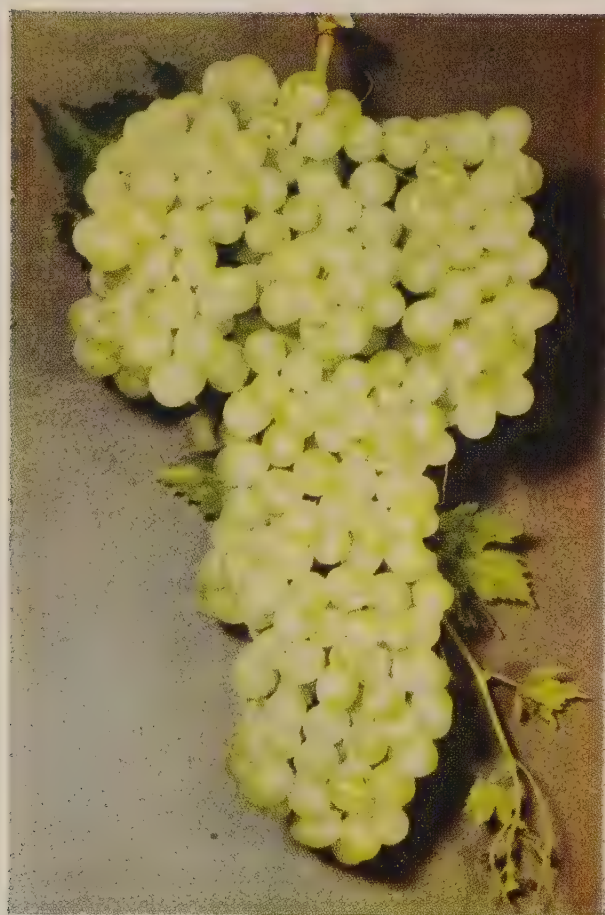
White Adriatic

Very large, elongated, yellowish-green fruit with a short neck. Bright strawberry-red flesh of excellent quality. Leading drying fig of the Interior Valleys.

Grapes

No home orchard should be without a few grape vines. They can be planted either on a fence, trellis, arbor or pruned into bushes with only a stake as support, utilizing only a very small portion of your garden space. Since European varieties of grapes are successfully grown only in California and Arizona, gardeners of these areas should treat themselves to these luscious fruits fully ripened on their own vines.

The Slip-skin, or American, varieties are all suitable for arbor or trellis and they will grow exceptionally well anywhere on the Pacific Coast.



GRAPE, THOMPSON SEEDLESS

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alicante Bouschet October
Black wine grape. Berries are round, medium in size and firm with a tough skin. Used chiefly for its red juice.

Black Hamburg August-September
Berries of good size, black, slightly elongated. Sweet and crisp. Good arbor grape.

Black Monukka (Black Thompson) August-September
A black, seedless grape of excellent quality. Berries are dark in color, medium sized, elongated, with tender skin. Crisp, sweet flesh. Borne in large, loose clusters. Used for making raisins or fresh eating. Does well in arbors.

Black Muscat September
Large bunches, berries large, roundish, inclined to oval. Skin thin, tough, dark reddish purple, covered with a thin blue bloom. Pulp juicy, rich and sugary. Strongly resembles the Muscat in flavor.

Cardinal Late July
New, early cardinal colored grape created and developed by United States Department of Agriculture at Fresno, California. "Cross of Flame Tokay and Ribier. Has more of the characteristics of the Ribier with slightly Muscat flavor when fully mature." The bunches and berries are somewhat similar in size and shape to Ribier. This new grape is not in major production but is being widely planted at this time.

Carignane (Black) October
Popular and excellent wine variety. Berries medium size, round, with tough skin and sweet juice. Heavy producer.

Delight Late July-August
The seedless berries are similar to Thompson Seedless in color though somewhat larger and more crisp. Borne profusely in big, loose bunches. Fine keeping qualities, delicate Muscat flavor making it one of the most promising new grapes.

Emperor September-October
Berries very large, dark red in color with pulpy texture. Keeping qualities very excellent. Used extensively as a storage grape. Sold on the Eastern markets as late as February and March.

Golden Muscat July-August
Eastern and Western Grape cross. Berries are golden-green in color with exquisite muscat flavor. Vigorous grower, ideal for arbors or trellis.

Grenache (Black) September-October
Berries are medium in size, round and tough skinned. The sweet juice is used especially for sweet wines.

Ladyfinger September
Bunches long and large. Berries white, long and tapering; thin skinned. Flesh tender, crisp and sweet. One of the best white grapes for arbor use.

Malaga September
Berries white, large, oval, borne in large, loose clusters. Flesh crisp, sweet and delicious. Used as a shipping and table grape.

Muscat September
Berries large, pale amber, sweet and delicious with the well-known Muscat flavor. Very popular for raisins as well as an eating grape.

Olivette Blanche September
Berries long, light amber in color with firm, crisp flesh and tangy flavor. Excellent shipping and table grape. A good arbor variety.

Red Malaga August
Berries are a beautiful sparkling red. Flesh firm and crisp. One of the earliest colored grapes to reach the market. Excellent as a table and shipping grape.

Ribier August-September
Extra large, black, handsome berries are firm yet juicy, sweet and delicious in flavor. Borne in large, well-filled clusters. Rates very high in shipping qualities. One of the largest grapes produced.

Rose of Peru August-September
Bunches large; oval berries large; skin brownish-black. Flesh rich and tender. Also known as Black Prince.

Tokay September
Bunches very large and handsomely formed. Berries large, skin thick, pale red, or flame colored. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. One of the leading show grapes of California.

Thompson Seedless August-September
Bunches large and long, berries yellow, seedless. California's famous seedless grape. Well known throughout the world. Valuable as a table and shipping grape as well as for raisin production. Ideal for arbor use.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Concord August
Bunches compact, rather large. Berries large, globular, almost black, covered with a fine bloom. Juice sweet and pleasant. Most popular of the American or Slip-skin varieties. Used extensively for juice and jellies.

Delaware Early August
Medium compact bunches. Very small, round, beautiful light red. Pulp sweet and tender. Abundant juice. Finest quality of all Eastern grapes.

Niagara August
Bunches large, uniform, very compact. Large berries, mostly round. Light greenish-white, slightly ambered in the sun. Unique flavor and aroma. Very productive.



QUALITY TREES FOR
HOME ORCHARDS



ORANGE
WASHINGTON
NAVEL

Citrus Fruits

Washington Navel

November-April

Fruit large with characteristic navel at blossom end. Seedless. Skin peels off freely and the sections are easily separated without breaking. This winter-ripening orange has made California citrus world famous.

Valencia

May-November

Begins to ripen at the close of Navel season. Fruit is medium to large, oblong, with flesh of good quality. Abundant juice. Is available during the summer months when orange juice is in demand. The tree attains large size and is a heavy producer.

Eureka Lemon

California's leading commercial and home planting lemon. Fruit is good sized, clear lemon colored and of the highest quality, with few seeds and abundant juice. Ripens fruit continuously throughout the year, but the biggest portion of the crop ripens in the summer when the demand is greatest.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit)

February-August

Very large fruit is yellow, almost seedless, with a thin rind. Abundant juice and exceptionally fine flavor. The fruit is borne in clusters; therefore, the name "Grapefruit".

Ruby Blood Orange

February-May

Fruit medium sized, very sweet and juicy. The flesh is streaked with red and when fully ripe is blood red, the color extending through the peel to give a blush to the outside. An abundance of bright red juice.

Meyer Lemon

Most hardy of all lemons. Fruit orange colored, bigger and juicier than the average lemon. Fruits and blooms practically the year round with larger, more fragrant flowers than the orange. This variety, when grown on its own root, is semi-dwarf, but when budded on standard root stocks it attains the size of other types of lemons.

Bearss Seedless Lime

Produces large crops of beautiful, highly acid fruit with rich, lime flavor. Seedless. Ripens in summer when limes are in demand.

Sampson Tangelo

February-May

Fruit golden-yellow in color with glossy skin. Filled with a delightful orange-red juice. Combines the Grapefruit and Tangerine flavors, making the most delicious juice of all citrus fruits.

Clementine (Algerian) Mandarin

December-May

Fruit medium sized, sweet and delicious, rich red in color and one of the earliest of the Mandarins to ripen.

Dancy Tangerine

The most popular Tangerine. Fruit is medium to large in size, thin skinned, of an intense orange-red color and flattened in shape. Exceedingly juicy and of high flavor.

Kara Mandarin

Fruit smooth skinned, glossy, yellowish-orange, with a rich orange flesh,

which, while firm, is exceptionally tender and juicy, and so sweet and rich in flavor that the juice can be diluted with water and still hold its delightful flavor.

Kinnow Mandarin

Very similar in appearance to Kara but with smaller fruit. The handsome, delicious fruits are quite different in flavor. Kinnow makes the better looking tree.

Satsuma Mandarin

November-January

Hardest of all citrus. Fruit deep orange, flat, loose-skinned. Very sweet and juicy. The flesh is practically seedless and separates readily from the skin. The tree is a dwarf grower.

Nagami Kumquat

One of the most ornamental of the citrus fruits. Semi-dwarf tree. Small golden-yellow fruits. Excellent for marmalade and jellies. Bears soon after planting. Ideal as a tub plant for patios.

Calamondin

A beautiful, densely foliaged, tall, slender citrus tree. Very resistant to cold weather. Bears great quantities of small highly colored fruits. Reddish-orange inside and out. A distinctive flavor all its own. It contains more juice for its size than any other citrus fruit. Ideal for drinks and marmalade. Fruit continues to ripen almost all year long making it a splendid ornamental plant.



EUREKA LEMON

Flowering Peaches

The Flowering Peach is one of the hardiest and showiest of all Flowering Fruit Trees. Bears great masses of double flowers in Spring before leaves appear. One can pick as many of these flowers as desired because the tree should be heavily pruned each year as soon as it has finished blooming.

Early Double Pink

Flowers deep pink, very double. Earliest variety of flowering peach to bloom.

Early Double Red

Flowers very deep red. Very double. Second flowering peach to bloom.

Late Double Pink

Flowers similar to the Early Pink, blooming approximately 2 or 3 weeks later.

Late Double Red

Flowers a little deeper red than the earlier variety. Very double. One of the last flowering peaches to bloom.

Peppermint

Flowers white and pink striped. This variety often has solid white or solid pink flowers on the same limb with the variegated flowers.

Double White

Large, white flowers. Very double. Trees resemble a cloud when in full bloom.

Chinese Dwarf

A dwarf peach tree which may be grown in tubs or in open ground. In winter, the leafless tree is ornamental in a peculiarly oriental way. In Spring, the scaled branches are smothered in bloom, and in summer they are hung with shiny, deep green leaves. Red or variegated (white and pink) blossoms.



FLOWERING PEACH

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

The answer to your quest for great armfuls of spring blossoms is any of the flowering fruit trees. These trees are truly generous, presenting you their floral beauty for a minimum of attention.

Pruning, usually a not too pleasant task, is a delight when confined to the flowering trees. The proper time to prune them is when they are in full bloom. Thus, as you prune, you also gather colorful masses of flowers for the house. The removal of heavier branches may wait until just after the blooming period.

Aside from their peculiar pruning preference, their care is identical with fruiting trees.

Flowering Cherries

Prunus Serrulata Amanogawa

Semi-double, soft pink blossoms.

Prunus Serrulata Beni-Higan

Has single, pale pink blossoms.

Prunus Serrulata Naden

Double, light pink blossoms.

Prunus Serrulata Ojochin

Semi-double, light pink blossoms.

Prunus Serrulata Shirotae (Mt. Fuji)

Light pink buds followed by semi-double, white flowers.

Prunus Serrulata Takasago

Early, double, light pink blossoms. Free blooming. Brownish leaves.

Flowering Crabs

Pyrus Arnoldiana

Of dwarf, bush growth. Rose-colored flowers, fading lighter with age.

Pyrus Eleyi

Bright red flowers, red fruit and colorful foliage throughout the summer.

Pyrus Floribunda

A Japanese flowering crab which bears pink buds which burst into rosy-white flowers.

Pyrus Hopa

Blooms when small. Rose-colored blossoms are followed by bright red, ornamental fruit.

Pyrus Ionensis Plena

(Bechtel's Flowering Crab)
One of the very best small flowering trees. Double pink flowers are very fragrant and are produced from the first year.

Pyrus Kaido

A rapid grower. Flowers are single, white and pink, borne in profusion on slender, graceful branches.

Pyrus Niedzwetzkyana (Red-veined Crab)

Leaves, flowers, fruit and bark are reddish purple.

Pyrus Sargentii

Smallest of the flowering crabs, growing six to eight feet. Has single white flowers and red fruit.

Pyrus Scheideckeri

The semi-double, pink flowers are followed by small, yellow fruit.

Flowering Plums

Prunus Blireiana

Plumlike foliage is heavily overlaid with bronze. Soft pink, semi-double flowers are borne on long, slender branches.

Prunus Hollywood

Purple-red foliage and masses of light pink flowers. The early, delicious fruit is blood-red and juicy.

Prunus Pissardi

Numerous white flowers appear before the deep purple leaves, which appear in the Spring and gradually become greenish. Bears pale reddish purple fruit.

Prunus Thundercloud

Great quantities of early, white flowers are followed by heavy textured, bronzy purple foliage which holds its color throughout the entire summer.

Prunus Vesuvius

More vigorous than Prunus pissardi, with longer, willowy branches and longer, larger, reddish leaves.



PRUNUS BLIREIANA



SILVER MAPLE



Trees shown here
are three
years from planting.
Fast growing
shade trees are a
definite help
in keeping the home
cool in summer,
yet allow sun to shine
through during
winter season.



MODESTO ASH

Shade Trees

These deciduous trees lose their leaves in winter months and are easily grown anywhere, including our driest regions. They provide cool shade in summer and allow adequate sunshine through in the winter. These trees are rapid in growth and will supply you with shade in a comparatively short time.

Shade trees, besides providing beauty and the comfort of summer shade, add greatly to the value of one's property. Anyone spending a California summer in a home without the benefit of a shade tree will surely appreciate the importance of these beautiful trees.

Acer Dasycarpum (Silver Maple) 60 ft. A beautiful, fast-growing tree, bark light in color. Foliage deeply lobed and variable. The underside of the leaf has a silver, or whitish cast. Every Fall the leaves have the glorious Autumn shades.

Betula Alba (European White Birch) 30 ft. Rapid grower, bark white. The shimmering, triangular foliage and slender, graceful shape make it a picturesque tree.

Betula Alba Laciniata Pendula (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch) 20 ft. This beautiful form of European White Birch has a snow-white trunk that grows as straight as an arrow. The slender, pendulous branches have deeply cut leaves.

Catalpa Speciosa (Hardy Catalpa) 60 ft. A medium sized tree of rapid growth. Huge foliage; flowers large, white, with brown marks, shaped like those of a Trumpet Vine. In the Summer months it has a long, green pod.

CARE OF SHADE TREES

For the first few years, until the top grows large enough to do the job, the trunk of a shade tree should be protected from sunshine. This is particularly necessary the first year, when the bark is still thin and very susceptible to burn. A coating of whitewash or the use of tree protectors will provide protection until the tree's top is sufficiently large to shade the trunk.

Casual sprinkling is not a satisfactory means of irrigating. The trees should be provided with an adequate water basin which must be regularly and frequently filled, at least until they are several years old and their root systems well established.

The only pruning necessary is to form the desired shape and the removal of any cross limbs that detract from its beauty.

Celtis Occidentalis (Hackberry) 60-80 ft. A fine, large, shade tree for the hot, dry Southwestern country. The light green foliage resembles the Elm somewhat. Not affected by insects or disease and grows in all types of soil. Recommended highly for all hot and desert areas.

Fraxinus Velutina Glabra (Modesto Ash) 60 ft. Medium to fast grower with no known disease. Large, clean shade tree with bright, glossy green foliage having no seed pod. It has inherited its sturdy resistance to adverse conditions from its parent, the Arizona Ash.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree) 70 ft. A fine, pyramidal tree with clean trunk and well furnished with big, unusually formed, light green leaves. Tulip-like flowers of greenish-yellow, marked orange within at the base.

Melia Umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella) 30 ft. A very rapid growing shade tree for the hot Interior Valleys. The branches radiate from the trunk to form a large, rounded umbrella head. Densely covered with fern-like leaves.

Morus Kingan Fruitless (Fruitless Mulberry) 40 ft. One of the finest shade trees for the hot regions because it gives shade in an amazingly short time. Very large, deep green leaves that fall within a short time after maturity, thus making a clean tree for the yard.

Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore) 60 ft. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed. Bark sheds from trunk and older branches in Fall. A symmetrical growing tree attaining a height of approximately 60 feet. These trees are planted extensively in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Populus Nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar) 60 ft. A very tall, slender, erect Poplar used extensively for backgrounds, windbreaks and for lining driveways and border plantings.

Tilia Americana (American Linden) 75 ft. Fine tree of rapid, erect growth when young, but ultimately forms a fine broad, round head. Leaves bright green, very large.

Ulmus Parvifolia (Chinese Elm) 50 ft. The most rapid grower of all Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. This tree adapts itself to all types of soil and will stand extreme heat, cold, drought and alkali. Can be planted almost anywhere with success.

*The Home Orchard is a double
purpose investment . . . flowers
in Spring, bounteous harvest
in Summer and Fall.*



*Any variety not available at your local
nursery can be supplied through us by
mail-order during January, February
and March. Ask us about this service.*